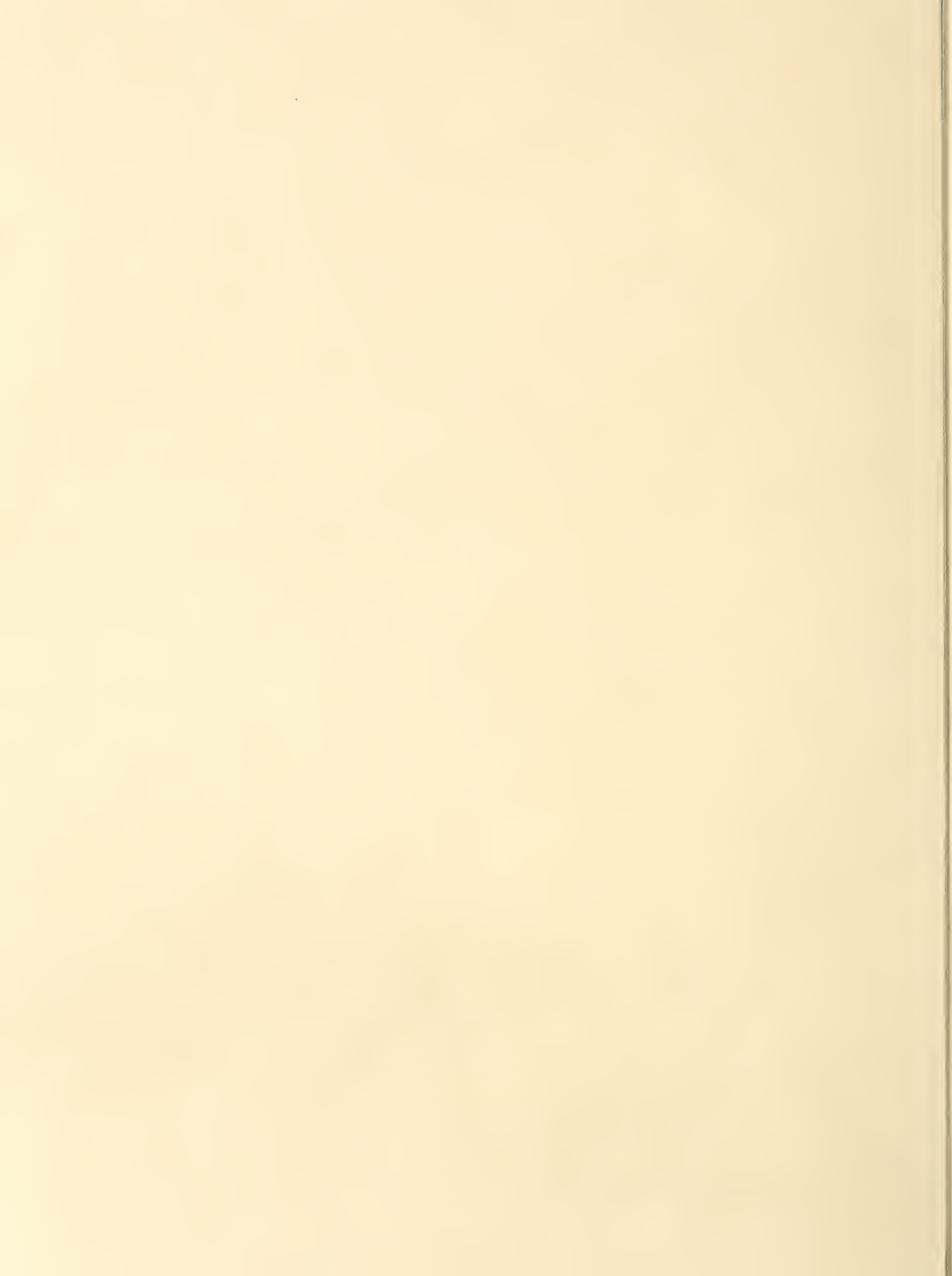
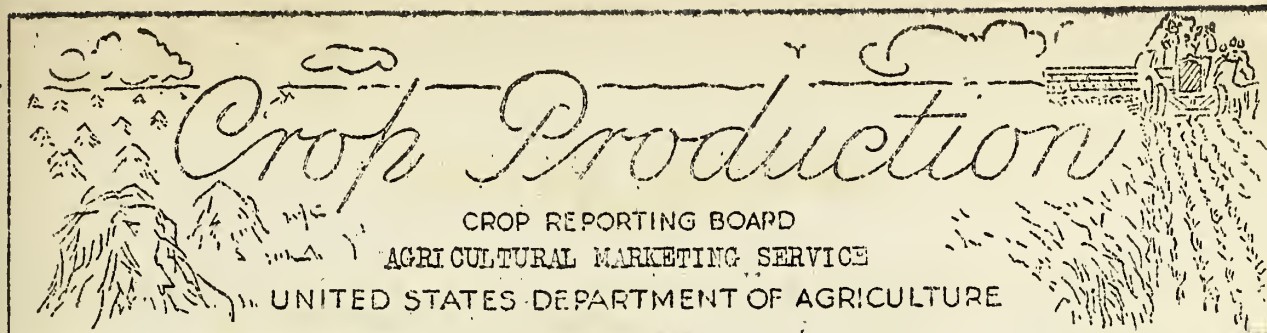


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





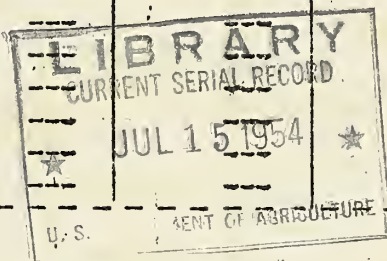
Release: June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average	1953	Indicated June 1, 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated June 1, 1954
Winter wheat.....bu.	17.7	18.8	19.6	832,977	877,511	739,917
Rye....."	11.9	13.0	12.4	22,149	17,998	20,939
	CONDITION JUNE 1					
	Percent					
All spring wheat..bu.	83	89	88	288,529	291,025	1/259,644
Durum.....	82	88	88	---	---	---
Other spring....	83	90	88	---	---	---
Hay, all.....	85	87	82	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	82	82	79	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	86	87	85	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy:	87	90	81	---	---	---
Pasture.....	86	85	80	---	---	---



CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average 1943-52	1952	Indicated June 1, 1954
Peaches.....bu.	2/ 66,596	2/ 62,560	67,318
Pears....."	2/ 30,466	30,947	29,081
Sweet cherries			
(11 States) ton:	2/ 92	2/ 100	92
Apricots (3 States) "	2/ 221	2/ 177	243
			170

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.

Release:
June 10, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1954
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines...	110,350	122,590	125,080	131,600
Grapefruit.....	51,246	40,500	38,360	48,220
Lemons.....	12,722	12,800	12,590	14,400

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1943-52	1953	1954	Average 1943-52	1953	1954
	Million pounds			Millions		
April	10,353	10,910	11,345	6,396	6,068	6,271
May	12,286	12,637	13,178	6,120	5,846	6,071
Jan.-May Incl.	48,636	51,093	53,388	28,615	28,906	29,871

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

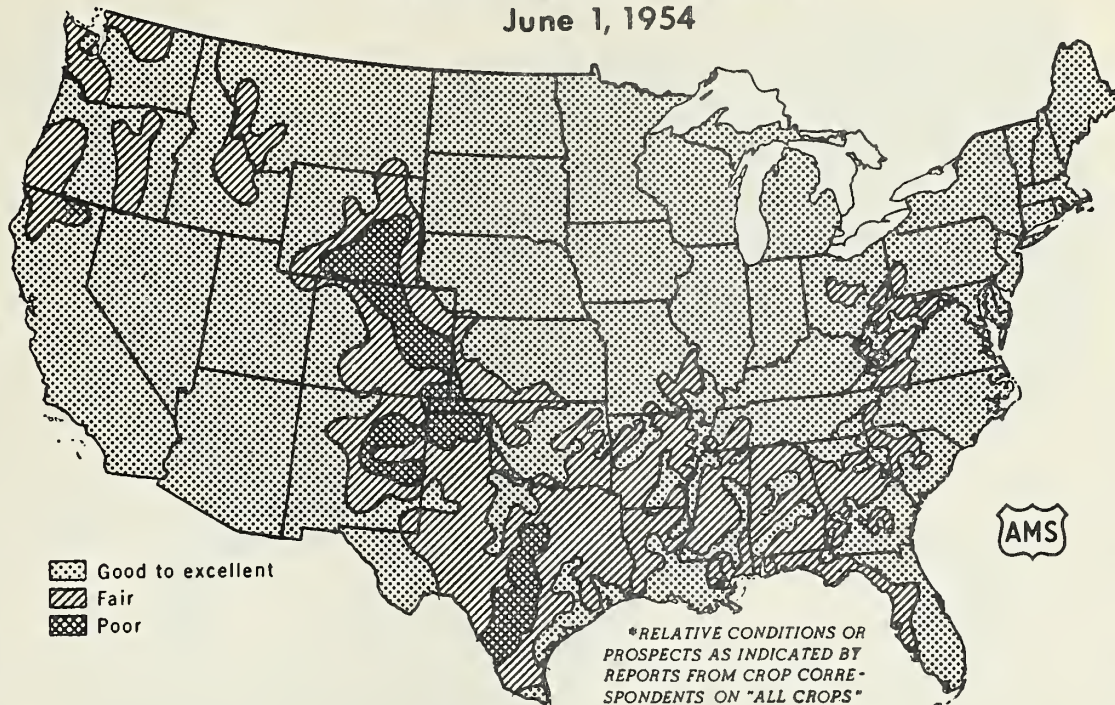
UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

S. R. Newell, Chairman,
G. D. Simpson, Secretary,
R. K. Smith, W. H. Ebling,
C. E. Burkhead, L. J. Hoffman,
Irvin Holmes, K. E. Logan,
H. R. Walker, E. L. Park,
T. J. Kuzelka, P. L. Warner,
E. E. Houghton, O. M. Frost,
C. N. Guellow, H. M. Walters,

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1954

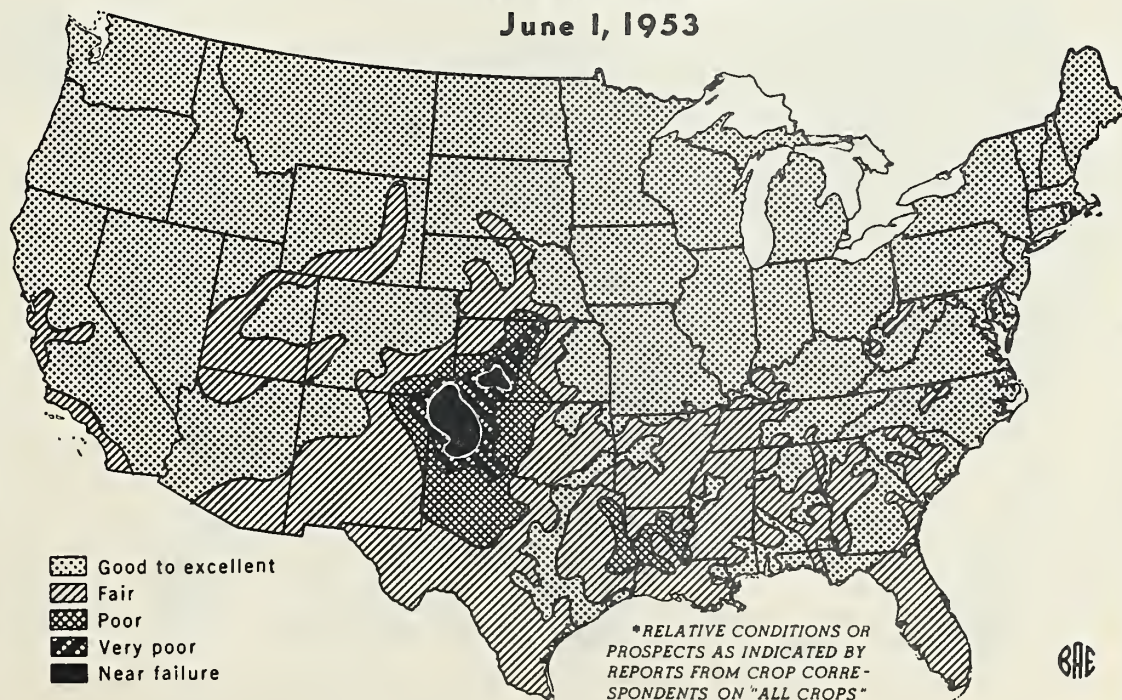


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 827-54 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1953

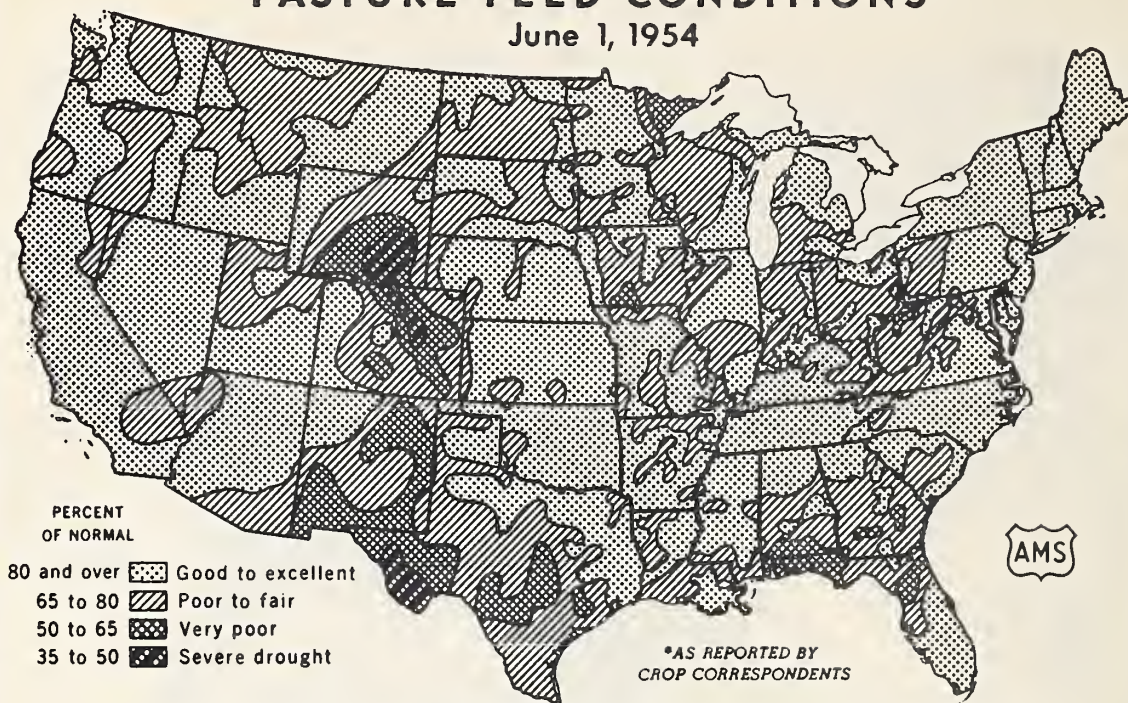


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49194 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1954



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

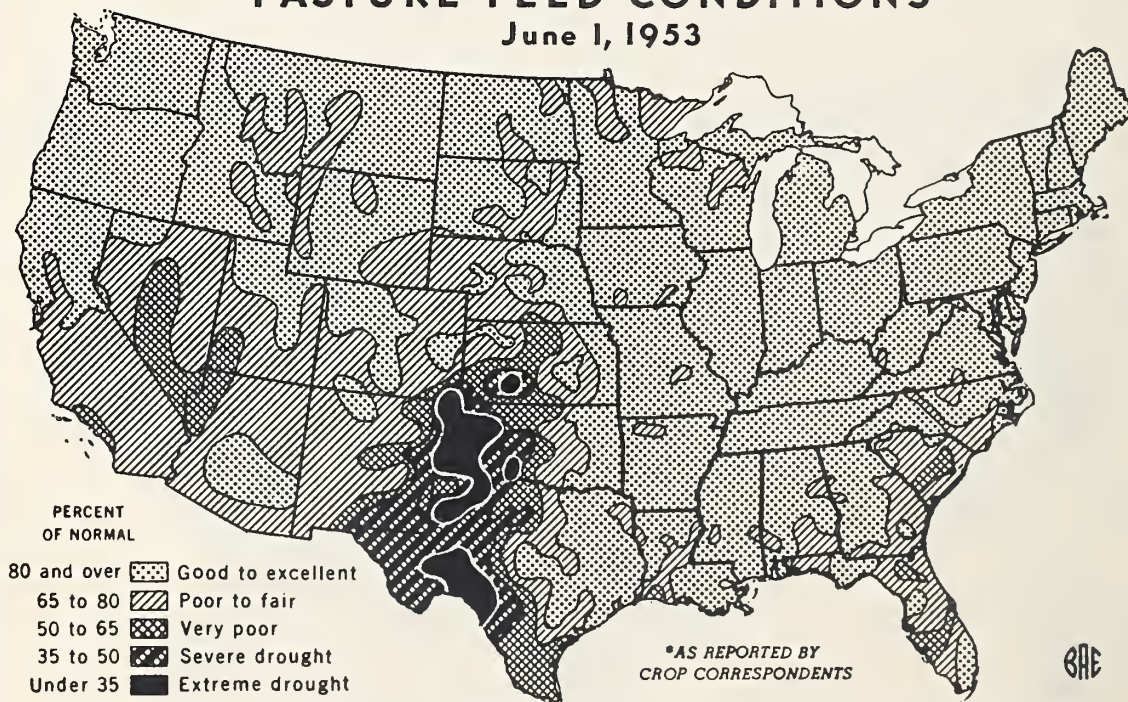
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 828-54 (6)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1953



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49193 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1954

A favorable crop situation took shape in May for the country as a whole.

Soil moisture supplies were largely replenished during May and most areas not adequately supplied then received early June rains. The drought was broken in much but not all of the Southwest. Irrigation water supplies vary from ample in the North to short in central areas and critically short in New Mexico.

Favorable conditions enabled growers to complete seeding most of their spring grains and flax, except in northernmost areas. In the main Corn Belt, planting of corn was virtually completed by June 1 and planting of soybeans was more advanced than usual. However, rains at the end of May delayed cultivation and many fields were weedy. In the South, cool weather and freezes extending deep into the area required much replanting of cotton and slowed development of corn, peanuts and cotton.

Winter wheat prospects continued to improve, with mostly adequate soil moisture and cool weather at filling time. Production is now estimated at 740 million bushels, 33 million more than on May 1, but 11 percent below average. Harvest started shortly after mid-May in the Southwest, and in the South was well underway by June 1, with mostly satisfactory yields and heavy test weights. In Kansas, wheat was particularly advanced and harvest may be earlier than usual. There and in other Great Plains areas, effects of mosaic disease, insects and May freezes are apparent, but the acreage left for harvest is expected to yield well now that adequate soil moisture is available. It is in this Great Plains area that much of the increase in production is expected. In Colorado, Washington and Oregon, dry weather is limiting prospective yields, but in North Central wheat areas, the cool weather promoted stooling and thickening of stands, so that fields of fully-headed, excellent wheat are general.

Spring wheat production of 260 million bushels is now estimated, about a tenth less than average, largely due to the sharp acreage reduction. This with the winter wheat adds to an all wheat outturn of one billion bushels, about 11 percent below average.

"All-crop" prospects are reported rather uniformly good over most of the country. Details for various sections are available in the map on page 3, which represents the combined responses of farmer-reporters to a question regarding crop prospects on June 1. In the South, while prospects are reported as only fair, they are better than in most recent years. The reported situation there largely reflects the difficulty and delay in getting stands of cotton and the effects of cold May weather on corn and peanuts. Most other crops were prospering. The poorest prospects are in the dry Southwest and western parts of the central Great Plains, where abandonment of wheat was extremely heavy and pastures are poor. In the important North Central area, the advanced progress in planting corn and soybeans, with the excellent condition of grains, more than offsets the poorer hay prospects.

Completion of spring small grain seedings was delayed in many northern sections by cold weather and wet fields. Some oats seedings were made much later than had seemed likely and some intended acreage was diverted to other crops, largely corn

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 1, 1954

or soybeans. However, the bulk of the plantings were made at favorable dates. Good growth and condition generally more than offset the adverse effects of cold weather on a portion of the spring grain seedings. By June 1, flax seedings in North Dakota and Minnesota were three-fourths completed. Rice seedings on an expanded acreage in important producing States were virtually completed, except for some acreage of late varieties in Louisiana.

Corn planting moved to an early finish in a large part of the main Corn Belt and was mostly completed by June 1. Open weather timed right for corn, but late for oats, permitted planting ahead of rains and some of the cool weather. In some East North Central and Middle Atlantic sections, corn planting was delayed by wet soils and cold weather and was later than usual. Warm weather would be welcomed by many corn growers to promote growth of their corn and enable them to clean out weedy fields. Soybean planting was well advanced in most important areas. A start has been made on planting a much increased sorghum acreage; harvesting of the early crop was started in the Texas Coastal Bend section. Extensive and repeated replantings of cotton have been caused by cold and rainy weather. Some early chopped stands are poor, but most replantings have a good start. Peanut plantings were delayed in most important producing areas and stands and prospects were injured by cold weather. Tobacco setting advanced normally with good starts, despite some disease. The grain harvest is active in southern States with reports of generally good yields.

Estimates for only a few crops are made at this date, but portions of the total production picture are noteworthy. Winter wheat production will be only 11 percent below average despite sharply reduced plantings in leading States and heavy abandonment in the Great Plains drought area. Spring wheat seedings will be sharply lower than in 1953. The fortunes of most of the spring planted grains are yet to unfold as weather or disease hazards are met or escaped. The report as of July 1 will present the initial estimates for oats and barley. Fall sown grains are being harvested in southern States with good yields. Rye prospects improved over a million bushels in May and the estimated production is now 20.9 million bushels. May crops received severe setbacks in important producing States from cold weather and insect damage and will do well to reach more than the recent 5-year average of around 103 million tons. Pastures grew slowly in the eastern two-thirds of the country and northern parts of the West. The June 1 condition of 80 percent is lowest for the date since 1941. Pasture and range feed flourished over much of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and in the Pacific Northwest, but is poor in most of Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Livestock throughout the country have been maintained in good condition.

Milk production--both the total of over 13 billion pounds in May and the output per cow in farm herds on June 1--set new records for the respective periods. However, production per cow failed to show the usual seasonal increase between May 1 and June 1. For the first 5 months of 1954, total milk production was about 4 percent larger than the previous record January-May outturn in 1953.

The output of over 6 billion eggs in May was 4 percent more than in May 1953 and nearly up to average for the month. The rate of lay was slightly higher than last May and above average, while the number of layers was 3 ..

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 1, 1954

percent larger than a year ago, but 4 percent below average. Young chickens on farms number 7 percent more than on June 1, 1953, but 10 percent below average.

Market supplies of early commercial potatoes will continue relatively small, with the total outturn nearly a fifth less than in 1953 and an eighth below average. Harvest of the early spring crop, nearly as large as in 1953, is virtually completed. The late spring crop, making up well over half of the total, is a fourth smaller than last spring, with production down in all areas and movement to market slower. The summer crop of potatoes will be only 8 percent smaller than last summer, but a third below average. Yields are expected to be larger than in 1953, but the acreage is substantially smaller in all areas.

Vegetables for commercial processing will be grown on an acreage 5 percent smaller than in 1953 and 9 percent below average. Progress of these crops has been delayed by cool weather in some areas and dry weather in others, so that in general they are 7 to 10 days behind normal. Green peas were still being planted in northern areas, but cool weather had been beneficial to those already planted. Condition of green peas is nearly up to average. Planting of sweet corn was well underway on June 1 and a considerable acreage of snap beans had been planted with more to follow. Transplanting of tomatoes and cabbage was well along. The spinach crop will be about average, 8 percent less than in 1953.

Total production of spring vegetables and melons for fresh market will be about 4 percent more than last year, even though unfavorable May weather reduced prospects for some crops. Substantial increases over last year are forecast for snap beans, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, honeydews, green peas, and tomatoes. Larger early summer crops of most principal vegetables and melons are also expected.

The outlook for 1954 deciduous fruits is generally good. However, in a few areas, fruit crops were damaged by late freezes. Grapes, apples, peaches and prunes are showing more favorable prospects than a year ago, pears about the same, while smaller outturns of apricots and plums are expected. Production of peaches will exceed average, although peaches in the South Central States were damaged by freezes. Damage from late frosts in the Pacific Northwest and in Michigan was rather severe for some crops and varied by areas. The outlook for most other areas is generally good. Prospects for the 1954-55 citrus crop are good in all producing States. Harvest of the 1953-54 citrus, except for the late varieties in California, is nearing completion.

CORN: Planting of the 1954 corn crop was largely completed in most areas by

June 1. Only small acreages remain to be planted in the important Corn Belt States. Weather during May was unfavorable for the best development of the crop in most areas. Rains, cold weather and even frost in some areas caused some replanting, slowed cultivation and retarded general development. Condition of the crop in the Corn Belt was good, but many fields were weedy.

In Ohio, the condition was better than a year ago. Much of the acreage was planted under favorable conditions. Nearly all the acreage had been planted by June 1 in Indiana, with stands generally good, although weather has been too cool for the best development. Planting in Illinois was earlier than last year; some replanting has been necessary, but has not been extensive. Frost caused some damage. The Iowa crop was planted the earliest in many years. Recent rains were

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

beneficial, stands are good and cultivation was general around June 1. In Missouri, corn was planted under favorable conditions, with stands good, but recent rains have caused some replanting. Progress in Kansas and Nebraska is about up to last year, although some replanting has been necessary because of heavy rains. In other areas, particularly the South and Southwest, planting was completed about the usual time although adverse weather during May slowed growth.

ALL WHEAT: The 1954 production of all wheat is forecast at one billion bushels.

This compares with 1,169 million bushels produced last year and average production during the 1943-52 period of 1,122 million bushels.

The prospective winter wheat crop is about one-sixth smaller than the 1953 crop while production of all spring wheat in 1954 is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than last year. May weather was beneficial for winter wheat in practically all States in the eastern half of the country and especially favorable in the major wheat States of the southern Great Plains. Conditions for planting spring wheat were generally favorable and, with beneficial rains received during the last 10 days of May, the crop in most areas has a good start.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production in 1954 is forecast at 740 million bushels, 33 million bushels more than on May 1. This compares with 878 million bushels produced last year and average production of 833 million bushels. The yield per harvested acre for the United States is estimated at 19.6 bushels, which, if realized will be second highest of record. This compares with 18.8 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 17.7 bushels.

Most of the increase in production from that forecast a month ago resulted from improved prospects in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. Prospects also improved in several other States in the North Central and South Central areas of the country. In Colorado, Utah and States to the northwest, prospects declined during May. In the western Great Plains area, generally adequate May rainfall and cool temperatures improved wheat prospects and were especially beneficial to the surviving acreage in the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas and in southwestern Kansas. Cool May temperatures in the eastern half of the country were beneficial for wheat development, especially filling, but tended to slow growth which was further advanced than usual a month ago. Wheat harvest in southwestern Oklahoma and adjoining areas of Texas began about May 20, but progress was slow in late May because of rains and wet soil.

In Kansas, prospects improved sharply during May because of beneficial rainfall and cool days. Weather during the critical blooming and filling stages has been very favorable and generally heads have filled well with plump kernels. In the southwest, some of the wind damaged wheat, which appeared almost gone a month ago, has made a remarkable recovery and although late, prospects are for a fair yield. The cool weather has slowed development of the crop and harvest will get underway at about the date as a year ago which was a little earlier than usual. Reports from south central Kansas indicate that harvest was expected to start about June 7. Freeze damage, mosaic and insects offset the extremely favorable weather to some extent.

In Nebraska, the outlook for winter wheat improved during May. The weather was cool and generally wet, which favored stooling of the late, thin stands of wheat that had been damaged by lack of moisture and high winds. The freezing temperatures early in May damaged the tips of leaves and may have done some slight damage to the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
June 1, 1954

heads. While more rain later would be desirable, the present moisture supply should make a crop unless there is a period of windy weather with high temperatures.

In Oklahoma, rainfall during May was beneficial. In western sections, prospects on surviving acreage are poor to fair, but greatly improved since May 1. Wheat is filling well and late varieties are making excellent growth. Early varieties were being harvested in southwestern areas, but wet fields slowed combining in late May.

The Texas wheat crop made remarkable recovery during May, with generally ample moisture. As soils dried, wheat combining started in scattered areas during the latter part of May and much acreage in the Low Plains, Cross Timbers and north Texas areas was ready for combining the first week of June. High Plains wheat which survived was in full head on June 1.

In Washington and Oregon, lack of moisture during much of May, with some unseasonable cold weather, lowered production prospects. In Colorado, dry weather during May lowered prospective yields slightly. Northeastern Colorado experienced freezing temperatures on June 2 which may have resulted in damage to the wheat crop, but the damage, if any, is not reflected in this report. In Montana, weather was dry during much of May, but late May rains have improved prospects in all areas. More rainfall will be needed to carry the crop to harvest.

In the North Central States east of the Mississippi River, dry cool weather during most of May slowed development of the crop. Production prospects in these States were unchanged to slightly higher than on May 1.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: A spring wheat crop of nearly 260 million bushels is forecast, based on conditions as of June 1. This compares with 291,025,000 bushels produced last year and the average of 288,529,000 bushels. Seeding proceeded at about the usual time, except for delays in northern counties of North Dakota and Minnesota and in Montana. In most spring wheat areas, weather during May was cool and dry until the last 10 days of the month when beneficial rains improved prospects for the crop. Cool dry weather during much of May resulted in slow germination and retarded growth, but fostered the development of a good root system. Stooling has been favored by May weather and stands are generally satisfactory.

The durum wheat crop is forecast at 19 million bushels, compared with 13 million bushels produced last year and the average of 35½ million bushels. In March, the intended acreage of durum wheat was sharply less than last year, when yields were very low because of rust and dry weather. To date, little information has become available that would indicate any significant shift from these plans.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 240 million bushels, 38 million bushels less than last year and 13 million bushels below average.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
June 1, 1954

RYE: With higher yields indicated in the States with the largest rye acreage, production prospects for rye increased over a million bushels during May. The 1954 crop is now forecast at 20,939,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 17,998,000 bushels. The acreage for grain is higher than last year. Despite some improvement during the past month, the indicated yield of 12.4 bushels per acre is still below the 13 bushels per acre in 1953, although a half-bushel above average.

Recent rains in the States which produce the most rye, especially the Dakotas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, improved yield prospects in the Great Plains area. In most other States the crop changed little during the past month. Because of the improvement in moisture supplies in the main rye producing States, the acreage for harvest may be larger than expected earlier.

HAY: Hay crops received serious setbacks from frosts and low temperatures during May over the northern half of the country. Especially hard hit were the States from New York and Pennsylvania westward to the Rocky Mountains. In many areas growth was farther advanced than usual up to the time of the frosts. The reported June 1 condition of 82 percent of normal for the country is 4 points below last month, 3 points below average, and equals the lowest condition in the past 12 years. This year's condition was lower than a year earlier in all regions except the West where it was the same. Compared with a month ago, condition in all regions showed a decline except the South Central where an improvement of 5 points was recorded.

Prospects were excellent in the New England States where moisture during May was ample. As a result of frosts and low temperatures during May, insect damage and inadequate moisture supplies, June 1 yield prospects were below average in the important hay producing North Central States except in Minnesota where they were only slightly above. The large area south of Kentucky and Virginia and west to the Mississippi river, and Louisiana and Oklahoma, had above average prospects on June 1. The outlook in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and the Pacific Northwest was far below average yields. Lack of moisture in the dry-land areas, along with low temperatures, curtailed the growth of grasses and legumes in these States. Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Arizona had above average prospects even though cool weather retarded growth in the more northerly States. Supplies of irrigation water available for hay crops were below last year in Colorado, Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Eastern Oregon and New Mexico, especially in areas dependent primarily on stream flow.

Harvesting of the first cutting for hay and silage was mostly completed by June 1 over the southern half of the country although progress was interrupted by rains in local areas resulting in some loss of hay quality. Alfalfa dehydration operations were underway the latter part of May in Nebraska, Kansas and other areas. Cutting of stands for silage and hay began late in May and early June in the Northeast and North Central areas.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: June 1 prospects for commercial apples indicate a crop above last year but below average. Practically all of the increase over last year is indicated for the eastern States where an average crop is in prospect. The central States are expecting a crop below last year and below average. The western States show about the same size crop as a year ago but considerably below average. The late April freezes damaged the crop in Washington and Oregon.

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 1, 1954

In the New England States, the bloom was average to good but the set varies by varieties. The McIntosh crop is expected to be lighter than last year but Baldwins larger than the light 1953 crop. In New York, the period of the bloom lasted unusually long this year. A satisfactory set is expected. The set in the Hudson Valley is fair to good though the McIntosh variety has an uneven set and not as heavy as a year ago. Other varieties generally have a good set. The set in the Ontario area is generally better than a year ago. This is the "on-year" for Baldwins in all areas. In Pennsylvania, the bloom in most areas was the heaviest in years but the set is light on some light varieties in some localities. Some frost damage is reported in low areas. Generally, the outlook is good.

In Maryland and Virginia, this is the "on-year" for Yorks and the outlook for this variety in the Appalachian area is generally good. In Maryland, the set is good, with Staymans showing the lightest set. In Virginia, prospects are for a good crop. The bloom, which averaged about a week earlier than usual, was heavy on all varieties except Stayman. The freeze during the first week of April resulted in very little damage. In North Carolina, a good crop is in prospect although some late freeze damage is reported.

In Ohio, about the same size crop as last year is indicated. Stayman and Red Delicious now appear to have a lighter set than other varieties. In Indiana, frosts during the first week of May did a varying amount of damage. Apples in the northern end of the State were in full bloom at that time and the frosts lightened the set. In southern Illinois, prospects are for a larger production than last year. Set of Jonathan is heavy while the set of Golden Delicious is light. Prospects in the northern part of Illinois are below last year's crop. The outlook in Michigan is also below last year. The frosts in May did some damage and cool weather during pollination has resulted in a poor set in many localities. The set of Delicious is light in all parts of the State. McIntosh and Jonathan vary considerably with the set generally light to fair. In Wisconsin, the bloom was heavy but pollination varied from poor to excellent. Missouri has a good set of apples.

The Washington crop was hit by low temperatures during the last week of April. The extent of the injury varies greatly from area to area. The Okanogan region was hit the hardest and Red Delicious suffered more than other varieties. Winesaps survived better than Delicious, although in severely damaged areas even the Winesaps were wiped out. Generally, the season is late. Apples in Oregon were damaged by the late freezes. Delicious will be light generally, but the Newtown crop should be about average. In California, apples are making good development and a crop above last year is expected. Rains during bloom have resulted in a light set of Delicious in some orchards. The bloom of Gravensteins was later than usual and harvest is expected to begin late in July. Delicious in Idaho were damaged by late frosts while most of the other varieties escaped serious damage. The Twin Falls area was hit hard but in the southwest area, the prospects remain good. In Colorado, a good crop is indicated. The set in Utah is fairly good but varies by areas. Some damage from the late May freeze in Utah County is reported.

PEACHES: A crop of 67,318,000 bushels is in prospect for 1954, 4 percent greater than last year and one percent above the 1943-52 average. In general, prospects are good for all regions.

Prospects are less favorable in the 10 southern States than elsewhere but have shown improvement over the May 1 forecast. The crop for the 10 southern

States is estimated at 10,756,000 bushels, 19 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 18 percent below the 10-year average of 12,014,000 bushels. In North Carolina the May drop was heavier than expected but this was offset by good growth. Early varieties in the Sandhill area have better prospects than Elbertas. In South Carolina, prospects improved over a month ago. Rainfall was sufficient for good sizing. Earliest peaches began ripening about May 28, although most early varieties will start between June 9 and June 15. Mid-season peaches will be ready June 25-July 5. The main crop of Elbertas should begin ripening about July 10. In Georgia, weather during May was favorable and early varieties were moving in volume by the latter part of the month. The Early-Red-Tre harvest is about over, and Dixiegems are just beginning to move, with volume movement expected the second week of June. Early Hileys should be available in volume the week of June 14. Volume movement of the regular Elbertas is expected during the first half of July.

Alabama's prospects are well above average. In Arkansas, the crop varies considerably by areas but prospects have improved over a month ago. Spring freezes damaged peaches in many orchards with the Elberta crop showing more damage than the early varieties. Quality is expected to be the best in many years. Harvest of early varieties was under way by June 1. In Texas, late spring freezes damaged the crop severely. The outlook is for a production only one-sixth the 10-year average.

New York's crop is estimated at 1,006,000 bushels, 19 percent less than a year ago. Winter injury to buds was heavy in the Hudson Valley, while poor pollination reduced the set in the Ontario area.

The Middle Atlantic States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland) expect a crop of 6,432,000 bushels, 4 percent larger than in 1953, and 2 percent above average. In New Jersey, the production is only slightly smaller than last year. Peaches show normal sizing. In Pennsylvania, the set is heavy and thinning will be necessary. The Virginia crop is clean and is expected to about equal 1953 production although below the average. Prospects in West Virginia are good as no severe freeze or hail damage was reported. The Maryland peaches had a heavy set, and the total crop will be larger than in 1953.

The North Central States expect a production of 5,814,000 bushels, 4 percent greater than last year, but 20 percent smaller than average. All States except Michigan show prospects for larger crops than last year. In Ohio, weather favored pollination, and thinning is needed. Indiana had some frost damage the first week in May but damage was not severe. Illinois prospects are favorable. There was little winter damage and only spotty frost injury occurred. The Michigan peach crop is expected to be 13 percent smaller than in 1953 and 31 percent below average. There was some freeze damage May 20-21, but the smaller production is primarily the result of continued heavy tree removal.

The Western States expect a crop of 42,419,000 bushels, 14 percent larger than in 1953 and 13 percent above the 10-year average. All of these States except Washington and Oregon show larger production than last year. In Colorado, the crop is generally very good. Idaho had spotty freeze damage but generally the set is good. Oregon peaches were hard hit by the freeze of April 30, particularly in the Jackson County area. Peaches in California developed well during May. Clingstones are forecast at 25,669,000 bushels, 13 percent larger than last year. Clingstones are again under the Marketing Agreement Order. Many growers have left trees unthinned

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

in anticipation of a "green drop," or a tree pulling program. The early Freestone varieties were on the market the week ending May 22, with heavy movement of early Elbertas expected to begin in late June, and regular Elbertas about July 15. The Freestone crop of 12,459,000 bushels is 17 percent larger than last year.

PEARS: The 1954 pear crop is forecast at 29,153,000 bushels—slightly above the 1953 crop but 4 percent below average. In the Pacific Coast States, the forecast of 25,210,000 bushels is 3 percent above last year but slightly below average. Bartletts at 20,033,000 bushels are 16 percent above last year, 5 percent above average. Other pears at 5,177,000 bushels are 28 percent below last year and 21 percent below average.

California expects a Bartlett crop of 14,710,000 bushels—above both last season and average. Shedding has been heavy in nearly all districts but fruit has sized faster than last year. Other pears at 1,917,000 bushels are also indicated above last year and average.

Washington Bartletts are forecast at 4,300,000 bushels—8 percent less than last season and 13 percent less than average. Other varieties at 1,550,000 bushels are also below both last season and average. Pears were damaged by low temperatures in late April in Yakima and the Wenatchee-Okanogan areas. In the Yakima area, damage was most severe in the lower end of the Valley and gradually lessened toward the upper end. Very little frost-marking of fruit has been in evidence to date. Damage in the Wenatchee-Okanogan area varies greatly from section to section and even from orchard to orchard. The drop has been heavy and is earlier than usual.

In Oregon, the Medford area pears sustained heavy damage from freezes late in April. Hood River pears were not so "hard hit". Bartletts are forecast at 1,023,000 bushels and other pears at 1,710,000 bushels, both less than half of last year and about half of average.

Prospects in the Eastern and Central regions are below average. New York expects a crop of 313,000 bushels which is below last year and average. Bloom on the important pollinizer varieties was very light in the important Niagara County area and the set of Bartletts is light. Michigan has prospects for 747,000 bushels which is 41 percent below last year but 8 percent above average. Unfavorable weather at blooming time resulted in a light set, particularly for Bartletts.

GRAPES: In California a grape crop about the same size as last year but below the 1951 and 1952 crops is indicated. Grapes developed well with the warm weather in May. Most varieties had passed the blooming stage by the end of May with the exception of those vineyards in the latest areas. Except for a small amount of injury to wine varieties in the North Coast region, wine grapes have made good development. The set is good. Raisin varieties have made good development to date but reports indicate a shortage of bunches on Thompson Seedless variety. A good production of Muscats is indicated. A production of table varieties larger than last year is expected. In the Lodi area, Tokays are expected to be about an average crop.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California is forecast at 74,000 tons, about 14 percent below the 1953 crop and 7 percent below average. Plums have made good development to date. A large production of Santa Rosa is indicated for all areas but late varieties are showing light prospects. Harvest started about May 20.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (S.D.T.)

as of
June 1, 1954

The prune crop in California is indicated at 175,000 tons (dried basis)--29,000 tons above a year ago but 3,900 tons below average. Prunes, after a good bloom, have shed rather heavily in all districts. Some brown rot has been reported in Sonoma County.

In Washington, Oregon and Idaho, the late April freeze damaged the prune crop severely. Western Oregon is the only area showing fair prospects. In the extreme eastern portion of Washington and in the Wenatchee area, a small production is indicated. A few orchards in the Yakima Valley are expecting a good crop, although the production for the area will be small.

In western Oregon, many of the orchards are located in areas where the frost damage was not severe. In Idaho, the bloom was late and the frosts occurred at the critical stage of blossoming. Damage was spotted but quite general.

CITRUS: The 1953-54 orange crop is estimated at 126.4 million boxes--5 percent more than the 1952-53 crop and 19 percent above average. The Florida orange crop is turning out larger than indicated earlier and is now estimated at 90.7 million boxes--4 million more than a month earlier. The California Valencia crop, which is harvested mostly in the summer and early fall, is estimated at 19.2 million boxes--35 percent less than last season and average. About 19 million boxes of oranges were unharvested on June 1 this year (16 million California Valencias and 3 million Florida Valencias) compared with 30 million unharvested a year earlier (25½ million California Valencias and 4½ million Florida Valencias).

Grapefruit are estimated at 46.2 million boxes--26 percent above last season but 6 percent less than average. The Florida crop at 42 million is 3 million more than estimated on May 1. About 5 million boxes remained unharvested on June 1 this year compared with 3 million unharvested on June 1 last year. California lemons are estimated at 14.4 million boxes this season--14 percent above the 1952-53 crop and 13 percent above average.

Prospects in Florida are favorable for the new crops of citrus. Both trees and fruit are in excellent condition.

Texas prospects are the most favorable since before the freeze in 1951. Most groves have a good set of fruit which is sizing rapidly. Trees are healthy except for a few old trees which never recovered from the freeze. Irrigation water has been adequate for several months and the supply is ample at present.

In Arizona, the outlook is fair to good for the coming crop although the drop of new fruit has been heavy in many groves, possibly caused by a light freeze at blooming time.

California citrus trees generally carry a heavy set of new-crop fruit and present prospects are favorable.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is forecast at 77,680 tons, 16 percent below last year and average. Most of the decline from last year occurs in the Pacific Coast States. California is expecting a crop 30 percent below average and 22 percent below last year. The forecast in Oregon is 43 percent below the 1953 crop and 30 percent below average while Washington is expecting a production 10 percent below last year and 19 percent below average. Michigan is expecting a crop below last year but above average.

Condition of Oregon filberts is reported at 67 percent--below last year and below average. Weather was favorable during the blooming season and condition of the trees is very good. The April freezes probably caused some damage. Washington filberts have fair prospects. Condition at 57 percent is 2 points below average. Acreage, however, has been declining the past few years.

OLIVES, FIGS AND AVOCADOS: Olive trees in California have a light set generally. Too warm weather in Tulare County and severe north winds in Northern California during the blooming periods probably caused the light sets. Condition is reported at 72 percent compared with the average of 76 percent.

Prospects are favorable for California figs. June 1 condition is 82 percent, 1 point below average but 8 points above June 1, 1953.

Harvest of Fuerte avocados from the 1953 bloom is completed except for a few late-bloom fruits. Harvest of summer varieties is underway and will continue through the summer. Condition of the 1954-55 avocado crop is reported 2 points below average.

APRICOTS: A crop of 170,100 tons is estimated for 1954, 30 percent less than last year and 23 percent below the 1943-52 average. Utah expects a crop only slightly under the average, although $6\frac{1}{2}$ times last year's small crop. The crop is a near failure in the small southern area, but there is a heavy set in the main north central section.

In California, apricots made good development during May with prospective tonnage greater than forecast a month ago but still less than in 1953 and average. Harvest began the week ending May 29. Cold nights during the April 27-30 period took a heavy toll of Washington apricots, being especially severe in the Wenatchee area. Apricots in the Yakima area came through without excessive damage. The Moorpark area has a better crop than last year.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: Total production of early commercial potatoes (winter, spring and summer) is estimated at 58,284,000 bushels. This indicated output is 19 percent less than in 1953, and 12 percent less than the 1943-52 average production.

Harvest of the early spring crop was virtually completed by the end of May. Total production in Florida and Texas--now placed at 6,158,000 bushels--was nearly equal to the record 1953 output of 6,228,000 bushels and 68 percent larger than average. Acreage was down substantially from last season but the average yield per acre was the largest of record.

Production of late spring commercial potatoes is estimated at 35,443,000 bushels--25 percent less than in 1953, and 11 percent less than average. The California crop is now placed at 24,510,000 bushels, compared with last year's production of 32,760,000 bushels. With rigid maturity regulation in effect under the Marketing Agreement, volume movement from the San Joaquin Valley has been slower than usual in getting underway. However, shipments increased substantially during the first week in June. In Alabama, both acreage and yield are down from last year and indicated production is little more than half of the record 1953 crop. Prospective production in North Carolina is moderately smaller than in 1953.

Total production for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Georgia and New Jersey is placed at 13,660,000 bushels--8

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In California the set, while not heavy, is heavier than expected a month ago. Harvest started the first week of May. Processors are buying black varieties in addition to Royal Anns. The production of Royal Anns is forecast at 9,000 tons and other varieties at 12,000 tons. The outlook in Oregon varies a great deal by areas. Prospects in the Dalles point to about a half crop while in eastern Oregon the crop was virtually wiped out. In the western part of the State, orchards at the higher elevation have excellent sets. Harvest in volume is expected around June 20. The April freezes reduced the Washington crop substantially. Greatest damage was in the eastern part of the State. The damage in the Yakima Valley lessens toward the upper end. Harvest will be later than usual, with picking expected to start in late June. The Wenatchee orchards suffered more damage than those in Yakima. Picking in this area is expected to start after June 20.

In Michigan, the outlook varies considerably over the State. Rather good prospects are indicated for the principal producing area of Northwestern Michigan; fair prospects in the southwestern area; and poor in the central, western, southeast and south central. Late frosts and poor pollinating weather caused the wide variation in prospects. New York and Pennsylvania are expecting a production above last year. Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Utah have good prospects. The bloom was generally heavy and the late frosts did not damage the crop materially.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production of sour cherries in the 6 western States is forecast at 8,890 tons, 11 percent above last year but 27 percent below average. The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

The late freezes in the western States did not damage sour cherries as much as sweet cherries. Utah is expecting a good crop, 135 percent above the short 1953 crop. In Washington, the weather since the freeze has been favorable for development. Harvest is expected around July 25.

In New York, prospects are for a larger crop than last year, although pollinating weather was generally unfavorable in the Ontario area. The late May freeze might have damaged the crop and a heavy June drop may develop. Sour cherries in Pennsylvania bloomed a little later than usual and prospects are generally good. Rains in Ohio during blossoming reduced the set in the commercial areas. Harvest in southern Ohio will begin about mid-June. In Michigan, the northwest area has a poor set, while in the central-western area a better but below-average set is indicated. In the southwest there is a near-average set. Cherries in the northwestern area were damaged by the low temperatures during early May. Full bloom in some orchards in that area occurred as late as the first of June. Development of the Wisconsin crop, which was damaged by late frosts, is later than usual.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Almonds have made good progress to date and nuts have sized well in most districts. There was some damage by spring frosts at time of bloom. Condition on June 1 was reported at 68 percent, 3 points above average.

California walnuts are forecast at 68,000 tons--26 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. There has been a considerable drop of nuts in the main producing areas, probably caused by rain during the pollination period. There is also some blight in scattered areas.

percent less than in 1953 and 35 percent less than average production. Acreage is substantially smaller than last season, but indicated yields per acre, in general, are larger than last year. In both Virginia and New Jersey, prospective production is moderately smaller than in 1953, but well above the relatively short 1952 crops in those States. The summer crop in the Texas Panhandle is expected to be considerably smaller than last season.

The winter crop, harvest of which was completed in early April, totaled 3,023,000 bushels—25 percent less than in 1953.

SUGAR CROPS (REVISED): Production of sugar in the continental United States from the 1953 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane totaled 2,447,000 tons, raw value, about 16 percent above 1952 when 2,110,000 tons were produced. The 1953 production is composed of 1,816,000 tons from sugar beets and 631,000 tons from sugarcane.

Sugar beet production in 1953 totaled 12,084,000 tons which was harvested from 745,100 acres. The average yield per acre was 16.2 tons, the highest on record. Sugarcane used in making sugar from the 1953 season totaled 7,212,000 tons which was harvested from 324,500 acres. The average yield was 22.2 tons per acre.

The value of 1953 production of sugar beet and sugarcane crops to growers, excluding Government payments under the Sugar Act, amounted to 197 million dollars compared with 172 million dollars in 1952. Sugar beet production in 1953 was valued at 145 million dollars and sugarcane at 52 million.

PASTURE: Farm pasture feed developed slowly this spring, and the June 1 condition of pastures averaged 80 percent of normal, the lowest for the date since 1941. The delay in green feed resulted from abnormally cool May weather in the eastern two-thirds of the country and in northern sections of the West, together with early shortages of moisture in many areas. May rains in the central and lower Great Plains area brought about marked improvement of pasture and range feed there during May. In most other areas, late May and early June precipitation provided adequate soil moisture, and prospects for feed growth with warm weather are generally good. On June 1, however, farm pastures generally lacked the reserve of green feed normally available and continued good growing conditions will be needed to provide abundant summer grazing.

In Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, May rainfall spurred growth of pasture and range grasses with resulting material improvement in condition. However, in southwest Kansas, western Oklahoma, and parts of southern, central, and western Texas, pasture feed on June 1 was limited and additional rainfall was needed. In parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, pastures and ranges were in need of moisture, as shown by the pasture map on page 4. In Colorado, June 1 pasture condition was 19 points below average, and in Wyoming 16 points. In the Intermountain States, pasture and range conditions, though generally good, were somewhat variable and becoming dry on June 1. In the northern Great Plains, recent rainfall renewed previous depleted supplies of moisture and coming warm weather should provide good green feed. In the Pacific Northwest, where pasture and range feed has developed slowly under cool, dry conditions, recent rainfall has been helpful. California pasture and range feed was excellent on June 1 with a good crop of early feed maturing, but late pastures and ranges will need additional moisture to assure good growth.

In Missouri, rains relieved the drought situation, and pasture feed, though still below average on June 1, was improving rapidly. In other North Central States east of the Great Plains, cool temperatures and lack of rainfall materially delayed pasture growth and condition of pastures on June 1 was mostly well below average and last year. Recent rains have generally relieved moisture shortages in Iowa and the western Lake States, but much of the Ohio Valley was still dry at the end of the first week of June. In the northeastern part of the country, pastures were close to average for this time of the year, though not nearly so far developed as a year ago. In the central Atlantic Coast States, pastures on June 1 were mostly good, except in mountain sections, but reserves of soil moisture were short. Pasture feed in the lower Atlantic and eastern Gulf States was variable, with an area of poor to very poor pastures in southern Alabama, southern Georgia, and northern Florida, but some good to excellent pastures in other parts of these States.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on United States farms during May is estimated at 13,178 million pounds -- 4 percent above last year and 7 percent above the average May output in 1943-52. Production conditions were generally advantageous to heavy milk flow over the entire country with favorable temperatures and continued liberal feeding of grain and concentrates. Milk production in the first 5 months of 1954 totaled 53.4 billion pounds, 2.3 billion pounds above last year's previous record January-May outturn.

Milk production in crop reporters' herds was at an all-time record high rate of 21.33 pounds per cow on June 1 -- 1 percent above the previous high of 21.10 pounds for June 1, 1951 and 8 percent above average for the date. Seasonally, production failed to show the usual increase during May, up 7 percent this year as compared to a usual increase of over 12 percent from May 1 to June 1. By regions,

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	May average 1943-52	May 1953	April 1954	May 1954	State	May average 1943-52	May 1953	April 1954	May 1954
Million pounds				Million pounds					
N.J.	105	112	104	114	S.C.	53	55	55	60
Pa.	539	603	550	611	Ga.	109	111	114	119
Ohio	537	587	519	607	Ky.	235	256	217	273
Ind.	372	402	336	421	Tenn.	232	256	225	262
Ill.	554	530	465	554	Ala.	125	134	121	135
Mich.	538	557	497	573	Miss.	152	161	152	174
Wis.	1,662	1,757	1,647	1,859	Okla.	249	208	177	210
Minn.	909	925	861	960	Texas	376	315	286	301
Iowa	691	639	515	654	Mont.	67	54	47	58
Mo.	427	460	419	489	Idaho	133	137	130	153
N.Dak.	208	201	157	199	Utah	67	67	61	70
S.Dak.	171	152	124	159	Wash.	199	185	161	189
Nebr.	265	233	206	245	Oreg.	147	137	118	139
Kans.	299	260	232	271	Calif.	570	629	626	662
Va.	176	199	168	202	Other				
W.Va.	82	79	69	84	States	1,894	2,077	1,825	2,198
N.C.	143	155	161	173	U.S.	12,286	12,637	11,345	13,178

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1954

June 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

production per cow on June 1 set new record highs in the East and West North Central areas and the West, but was just below the 1951 record high in the North Atlantic area. Compared with a year ago, production per cow on June 1 was up only 1 percent in contrast to the 3 and 4 percent increases shown in earlier months this year. However, output per cow in crop reporter's herds on June 1 exceeded a year ago in all regions, except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic where it was equal to and down 2 percent, respectively from last year. Production was above average in all regions with increases ranging from 3 percent in the South Atlantic to 11 percent in the West North Central. Crop reporters were milking 76.7 percent of the cows in their herds on June 1, about 1 percent above both June 1 a year ago and average.

Among the 31 States making monthly milk production estimates, May output was a record high for the month in 17 States and was above a year ago in all States except North Dakota and Texas. However, May output was below average for the month in the Great Plains States, Iowa, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and was a 25-year record low for the month in Texas. Wisconsin's farms produced a new record total of 1,859 million pounds of milk, 6 percent above last year's previous May high. Minnesota was second with 960 million, followed by California with 662 million, Iowa, 654 million and Pennsylvania, 611 million pounds.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Farmers continued to feed their milk cows relatively large amounts of grain and other concentrates into June, as the shift to summer rations this year was slowed somewhat by cool late spring temperatures and delayed pasture feed in northern areas. On June 1, crop reporters were feeding their herds an average of 4.47 pounds of grain or other concentrates per milk cow, a little less than the 4.50 pounds in 1950, but otherwise the highest for the date in 11 years of record. Seasonally, the decline of 29 percent from April 1 was a little less than average.

The May relationship between prices of dairy products and cost of concentrate rations was the least favorable for feeding in 17 years. The concentrate rations fed to milk cows during May were worth \$3.35 per hundred pounds for the country as a whole, with milk-selling areas averaging \$3.41, and cream-selling areas \$3.01. These concentrate costs were slightly less than a year ago and the lowest in 4 years. However, milk and cream prices received by farmers this May were at or near the lowest for the month since World War II, and the ratio of dairy product prices to concentrate ration values was down sharply. The milk-feed price ratio for May, at 1.03, was 6 percent below a year ago and 10 percent below the 20-year average. The butterfat-feed price ratio, at 13.7 was 11 percent below last May, and 16 percent below average.

Regionally, the amount of grain and concentrates fed per cow in the South Atlantic States was record high for June 1, and in the South Central States equaled the previous record. In the North Central States, the amount fed per cow was lower than on June 1, 1950, but higher than in other years of the last decade. In the North Atlantic and Western States, the rate of feeding was comparatively high but smaller than in some recent years. The amount of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow on June 1 ranged from about 5 to 6-pounds in the principal northern dairy States, down to about 3 pounds per cow in a number of Southern States. The proportion of crop correspondents feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milk cows on June 1 was record high for the date, averaging 73 percent this year compared with from 68 to 76 percent during 1944-53.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

June 30, 1954

2:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
June 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,071 million eggs in May -- 4 percent more than in May last year, but 1 percent below the 1943-52 average production. Egg production was above a year ago in all regions of the country. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in the North Central and South Central States. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 3 percent more than in these months last year.

The rate of egg production during May was 18.5 eggs per layer, compared with 18.4 last year and the average of 17.9 eggs. Increases from a year ago were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the East North Central States. The rate was about the same as last year in the North Atlantic, West North Central and Western States. Rate per layer during the first 5 months of this year was 83.7 eggs, compared with 83.1 last year and the average of 76.3 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 327,552,000 layers in May -- 3 percent more than in May last year, but 4 percent below average. Increases from last year in layers were 7 percent in the West, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States. There was practically no change in the South Atlantic States. The disappearance of layers from May 1 to June 1 was about 4 percent, compared with 5 percent last year.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 are estimated at 500 million -- 7 percent above a year ago, but 10 percent below average. Young chicken holdings were above last year in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago were 14 percent in the West, 11 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1							
	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	45,734	65,019	96,207	31,323	62,238	31,380	331,902
1953	55,435	61,534	80,315	30,665	50,635	30,966	309,570
1954	58,318	63,448	83,561	30,880	51,081	33,253	320,541

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	72,592	114,124	168,130	57,691	102,300	40,449	555,485
1953	74,876	101,882	128,890	48,666	73,917	38,881	467,112
1954	83,004	105,349	139,505	49,599	77,929	44,150	499,536

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Number						
1942-53 (Av.)	57.9	58.3	58.8	51.2	50.6	57.2	56.1
1953	57.5	59.5	62.1	53.2	53.5	59.7	58.2
1954	57.0	59.5	61.9	55.2	54.7	59.5	58.5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1954

June 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Prices for eggs received by farmers in mid-May averaged 33.1 cents per dozen, compared with 45.9 cents last year. Egg prices decreased 1.9 cents per dozen from April 15 to May 15, compared with an increase of 0.4 cents last year. Shell egg markets were irregular during the month and prices closed lower at most markets. Supplies were fully ample for current needs and the movement into storage exceeded the previous month and May last year.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 22.5 cents per pound live weight on May 15, compared with 26.5 cents a year ago and 23.7 cents on April 15. Farm chickens averaged 19.6 cents and commercial broilers 23.5 cents, compared with 24.8 and 27.2 cents, respectively, in mid-May last year. The market for commercial broilers was firm during May and prices moved higher. The market for hens was weak and prices moved lower during the month.

Turkey prices received by farmers in mid-May averaged 30.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 32.5 cents last year. Markets tended weaker in May. At New York City, processed small turkeys advanced 2 cents a pound earlier in the month, but net changes were $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent lower per pound following late month declines. Ready-to-cook, heavy type, young hens advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound while New York dressed hens closed $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound lower than prices prevailing earlier in the month. Young tom turkey prices were unchanged to 2 cents lower during the month.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-May was \$3.97 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.93 in mid-April and \$3.92 in May last year. The May egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were all less favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average			Average		
	For			Indi-			Indi-		
	Average	1953	harvest	1943-52	1953	cated	1943-52	1953	cated
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	356	471	330	25.7	29.5	29.0	9,283	13,894	9,570
N.J.	71	81	67	23.2	25.0	25.0	1,660	2,025	1,675
Pa.	886	862	724	21.5	24.0	23.5	19,115	20,688	17,014
Ohio	2,056	2,384	1,786	22.9	29.0	25.0	47,616	69,136	44,700
Ind.	1,470	1,648	1,269	20.8	28.0	27.0	30,983	46,144	34,263
Ill.	1,476	2,103	1,556	19.8	27.0	26.0	29,851	56,781	40,456
Mich.	1,114	1,515	1,030	25.0	29.5	28.0	28,177	44,692	28,840
Wis.	31	30	28	22.7	24.0	24.0	705	720	672
Minn.	86	69	45	19.1	20.5	19.0	1,620	1,414	855
Iowa	190	125	95	19.2	20.0	20.0	3,768	2,500	1,900
Mo.	1,318	1,578	1,294	17.2	26.0	24.0	22,932	41,028	31,056
S.Dak.	279	424	310	14.8	15.0	16.0	4,272	6,360	4,960
Nebr.	3,783	3,778	3,211	19.4	22.5	22.0	74,187	85,005	70,642
Kans.	12,707	11,573	9,606	15.9	12.5	17.0	203,970	144,662	163,302
Del.	62	55	50	16.7	19.5	20.0	1,154	1,072	1,000
Md.	316	257	216	19.4	20.5	21.0	6,154	5,268	4,536
Va.	426	339	258	18.1	21.0	21.0	7,667	7,119	5,418
W.Va.	74	61	48	18.4	22.0	20.5	1,366	1,342	984
N.C.	416	400	316	16.7	20.5	21.0	6,915	8,200	6,636
S.C.	193	202	162	15.4	18.0	20.0	2,958	3,636	3,240
Ga.	152	160	118	14.2	18.5	19.0	2,122	2,960	2,242
Ky.	301	317	226	15.9	22.0	21.0	4,768	6,974	4,788
Tenn.	288	305	214	14.4	19.0	18.0	4,098	5,795	3,852
Ala.	13	19	19	16.1	22.0	21.0	211	418	399
Miss.	11	45	27	21.7	26.5	28.0	233	1,192	756
Ark.	27	75	58	14.4	19.0	20.5	396	1,425	1,189
Okla.	5,534	5,898	4,718	13.3	12.0	14.0	75,634	70,776	66,052
Tex.	4,628	2,710	2,602	11.8	8.5	12.0	57,221	23,035	31,224
Mont.	1,375	1,425	1,425	20.2	20.0	22.0	27,679	28,500	31,350
Idaho	791	771	678	24.5	27.0	25.0	19,278	20,817	16,950
Wyo.	228	314	232	19.1	17.0	13.5	4,378	5,338	3,132
Colo.	2,142	2,613	1,646	18.4	15.5	12.0	38,977	40,502	19,752
N.Mex.	307	103	82	8.7	5.0	5.0	3,063	515	410
Ariz.	25	23	21	23.3	26.0	26.0	591	598	546
Utah	282	342	253	19.0	17.0	16.0	5,259	5,814	4,048
Nev.	5	4	4	26.7	26.0	27.0	133	104	108
Wash.	1,941	2,024	1,842	27.5	30.5	28.0	53,592	61,732	51,576
Oreg.	757	984	738	26.2	28.5	25.0	19,813	28,044	18,450
Calif.	596	594	517	18.7	19.0	22.0	11,178	11,286	11,374
U.S.	46,716	46,681	37,825	17.7	13.8	19.6	832,977	877,511	739,917

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Agricultural Marketing Service

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1954

June 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Indi-		
	Average			harvest			cated		
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	13	11	18	18.0	19.5	19.0	233	214	342
N.J.	13	10	11	17.5	19.0	19.0	222	190	209
Pa.	24	12	14	15.3	18.0	17.0	353	216	233
Ohio	29	20	37	16.6	19.0	17.5	462	380	648
Ind.	63	60	96	13.2	15.5	15.5	826	950	1,488
Ill.	49	40	81	13.0	14.0	14.5	636	560	1,174
Mich.	60	46	55	13.8	14.5	14.5	827	667	798
Wis.	90	46	52	11.3	11.5	12.0	1,009	529	624
Minn.	151	125	95	13.7	15.0	14.0	2,103	1,875	1,330
Iowa	12	8	6	14.6	14.5	14.0	178	116	84
Mo.	37	32	46	11.4	14.0	14.0	422	448	644
N.Dak.	223	197	297	11.9	17.0	14.0	2,674	3,349	4,158
S.Dak.	367	238	169	12.0	12.5	12.0	4,400	2,975	2,028
Nebr.	260	136	192	10.0	9.0	10.0	2,854	1,224	1,920
Kans.	60	38	76	10.5	9.5	10.5	628	361	798
Del.	17	13	14	13.7	14.5	14.0	236	188	196
Md.	16	13	15	14.6	16.0	15.0	234	203	225
Va.	26	16	20	13.9	16.0	15.0	362	256	300
W.Va.	3	2	3	13.0	14.0	13.5	38	23	40
N.C.	24	16	19	12.4	14.5	14.5	284	232	276
S.C.	10	13	13	10.2	10.5	11.0	102	136	198
Ga.	7	10	3	9.4	10.5	10.0	67	105	80
Ky.	29	29	29	13.2	14.0	14.5	386	406	420
Tenn.	26	28	23	10.2	11.5	11.5	267	322	264
Okla.	64	95	108	7.8	7.5	7.0	519	712	756
Texas	24	35	34	8.4	9.0	7.5	206	315	255
Mont.	17	8	8	11.4	14.0	13.0	203	112	104
Idaho	4	3	4	14.3	15.0	15.0	60	45	60
Wyo.	9	4	6	10.0	12.0	8.0	93	48	48
Colo.	54	29	61	8.7	8.0	7.5	487	232	458
N.Mex.	6	3	4	8.7	9.0	6.0	52	27	24
Utah	7	6	7	9.6	9.0	9.0	70	54	63
Wash.	15	11	22	11.4	12.5	10.5	177	138	231
Oreg.	27	21	29	13.3	14.5	12.5	361	304	362
Calif.	10	8	8	11.4	12.0	12.0	114	96	96
U.S.	1,867	1,382	1,625	11.9	13.0	12.4	22,149	17,998	20,939

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Production				Production			
State	Average	1953	Indicated	State	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954 1/		1943-52		1954 1/
Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels			
Wis.	1,368	900	660	Wyo.	1,482	1,485	1,140
Minn.	18,101	14,757	12,486	Colo.	2,227	1,320	876
Iowa	221	126	180	N.Mex.	296	230	242
N.Dak.	137,115	101,361	117,250	Utah	2,477	3,267	2,352
S.Dak.	38,700	25,861	30,192	Nev.	366	364	270
Nebr.	917	975	864	Wash.	14,851	22,418	6,867
Mont.	48,904	85,674	66,044	Oreg.	5,329	6,254	3,256
Idaho	15,873	25,530	16,965	U.S.	238,529	291,025	259,644

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	June 10, 1954
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
June 1, 1954		

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average:	1954	Average:	1954	Average:	1954	Average:	1954	Average:	1954
	:1943-52:		:1943-52:		:1943-52:		:1943-52:		:1943-52:	
	Percent									
Maine	90	96	87	91	91	95	--	--	88	95
N.H.	91	94	91	89	92	94	--	--	89	92
Vt.	92	95	90	94	91	96	--	--	91	93
Mass.	91	96	91	93	92	95	--	--	91	94
R.I.	91	95	90	94	92	94	--	--	91	91
Conn.	91	91	93	94	93	93	--	--	90	92
N.Y.	88	87	89	91	88	88	--	--	90	88
N.J.	88	87	88	85	88	88	--	--	90	88
Pa.	89	83	89	83	88	83	--	--	91	83
Ohio	87	76	88	81	87	75	--	--	91	78
Ind.	86	75	87	80	86	73	--	--	91	77
Ill.	86	78	89	83	86	78	--	--	90	80
Mich.	85	79	87	80	86	79	--	--	87	79
Wis.	86	83	88	87	85	80	88	85	83	78
Minn.	81	83	82	85	81	79	79	83	82	81
Iowa	87	77	90	85	87	75	89	83	90	76
Mo.	86	78	89	86	88	78	88	77	89	80
N.Dak.	76	79	79	85	--	--	76	76	75	77
S.Dak.	82	80	84	83	--	--	80	76	82	78
Nebr.	84	83	86	83	87	84	84	81	85	84
Kans.	85	84	83	82	86	79	87	85	87	86
Del.	83	84	88	74	88	84	--	--	91	85
Md.	86	81	88	76	85	79	--	--	89	84
Va.	86	81	89	86	85	78	--	--	91	80
W.Va.	86	70	88	79	87	73	--	--	88	72
N.C.	82	88	86	93	82	87	--	--	84	87
S.C.	76	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	82
Ga.	78	81	82	85	81	83	--	--	80	77
Fla.	74	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	74	69
Ky.	86	81	88	87	87	80	--	--	91	82
Tenn.	82	83	86	88	82	83	--	--	87	85
Ala.	79	79	84	88	79	83	--	--	81	79
Miss.	78	83	79	85	78	85	--	--	82	84
Ark.	81	78	83	86	82	79	83	80	86	82
La.	79	80	81	88	79	80	--	--	82	80
Okla.	81	84	78	82	--	--	86	82	85	86
Texas	78	76	86	84	--	--	83	77	80	76
Mont.	92	84	84	89	87	85	81	82	81	81
Idaho	86	89	86	90	89	88	87	80	89	88
Wyo.	88	78	87	82	90	75	89	74	86	70
Colo.	86	75	84	79	89	83	84	73	85	66
N.Mex.	83	80	84	84	79	89	64	65	67	66
Ariz.	88	91	87	91	--	--	--	--	79	78
Utah	85	82	84	83	88	84	89	79	86	83
Nev.	84	93	82	96	89	89	85	87	83	91
Wash.	86	81	86	87	87	81	82	71	87	81
Oreg.	87	81	88	88	89	85	84	81	88	83
Calif.	86	92	88	93	--	--	81	86	79	88
U.S.	85	82	86	85	87	81	82	79	86	80

PEACHES				
Production 1/				
Year	Average	1952	1953	Indicated
	1943-52			1954
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	9	6	15	6
Mass.	56	55	88	62
R.I.	13	17	24	17
Conn.	126	141	160	131
N.Y.	1,218	1,311	1,247	1,006
N.J.	1,568	1,363	1,886	1,800
Pa.	2,122	2,280	2,080	2,246
Ohio	882	836	840	1,000
Ind.	431	472	434	440
Ill.	1,626	1,387	1,080	1,155
Mich.	3,622	3,397	2,870	2,507
Mo.	548	675	342	600
Kans.	99	132	52	142
Del.	198	99	141	108
Md.	471	455	379	458
Va.	1,431	1,751	1,240	1,231
W.Va.	522	574	454	589
N.C.	1,649	1,646	1,180	1,050
S.C.	3,279	3,226	3,536	3,550
Ga.	3,433	2/2,496	3,312	3,300
Fla.	50	18	18	11
Ky.	464	497	280	326
Tenn.	488	450	243	319
Ala.	741	585	1,000	1,130
Miss.	552	432	608	260
Ark.	1,782	1,539	1,836	1,160
La.	148	66	179	45
Okla.	382	247	402	85
Texas	1,027	346	1,183	165
Idaho	302	360	196	305
Colo.	1,817	2/2,053	2/1,312	2,024
N.Mex.	192	336	40	269
Utah	681	648	398	551
Wash.	1,913	1,624	1,670	860
Oreg.	572	600	496	282
Calif., all	32,119	2/30,378	2/33,252	30,128
Clingstone 3/	20,723	2/19,127	2/22,626	25,669
Freestone	11,397	11,251	10,626	12,459
U.S.	4/66,596	62,560	64,473	67,318

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952 and 1953, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1952- Michigan, 100; Colorado, 108; 1953-Arkansas, 110.

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1952-Georgia, 100; Colorado, 200; California Clingstone, 917; 1953-Colorado, 53; California Clingstone, 1,083.

3/Mainly for canning.

4/U.S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

PEARS				
State	Average	Production 1/		Indicated
	1943-52	1952	1953	1954
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	39	32	45	34
Conn.	45	49	50	46
N.Y.	556	396	462	313
Pa.	229	186	151	162
Ohio	198	162	145	150
Ind.	111	81	70	76
Ill.	246	152	226	233
Mich.	693	1,036	1,260	747
Mo.	157	120	99	140
Kans.	74	49	34	74
Va.	138	137	74	124
W.Va.	56	63	36	62
N.C.	158	172	134	130
S.C.	72	36	59	59
Ga.	269	221	225	188
Fla.	129	110	87	76
Ky.	92	93	82	89
Tenn.	114	118	105	132
Ala.	181	99	117	111
Miss.	214	162	189	136
Ark.	130	56	102	71
La.	145	110	110	68
Okla.	116	40	129	60
Texas	291	106	325	120
Idaho	59	72	52	58
Colo.	192	208	150	202
Utah	180	276	84	282
Wash., all	6,733	4,944	6,470	5,850
Bartlett	4,962	3,600	4,680	4,300
Other	1,771	1,344	1,790	1,550
Oregon, all	5,164	2/ 5,618	2/ 5,925	2,733
Bartlett	2,049	2,230	2,367	1,023
Other	3,115	2/ 3,388	2/ 3,558	1,710
California, all	13,668	16,043	12,084	16,627
Bartlett	12,022	14,543	10,251	14,710
Other	1,646	1,500	1,833	1,917
U.S.	3/ 30,466	30,947	29,081	29,153

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1952 - Oregon Other, 150; 1953 - Oregon Other, 75.

3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

Agricultural Marketing Service

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1954

June 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	AND	STATE	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (New Crop) 1/		
			Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indic. 1953	Average 1943-52	1953	1954
			Thousand boxes				Percent		
<u>ORANGES:</u>									
California, all			46,265	38,410	46,030	33,600	83	74	84
Navels and Misc. 2/			16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400	82	77	80
Valencias			29,424	25,810	29,400	19,200	83	73	87
Florida, all			55,080	78,600	72,200	90,700	70	68	71
Temples			3/924	1,700	1,700	2,200	---	---	---
Other Early and Midseason			29,231	42,100	40,600	48,000	70	67	71
Valencias			25,110	34,200	29,900	40,500	69	69	70
Texas, all			3,366	300	1,000	900	58	54	81
Early and Midseason 2/			2,125	200	700	675	3/50	57	82
Valencias			1,241	100	300	225	3/47	50	78
Arizona, all			1,000	730	900	1,100	73	74	77
Navels and Misc. 2/			510	350	400	550	3/69	74	74
Valencias			489	380	500	550	3/72	75	79
Louisiana, all 2/			300	50	50	100	65	66	62
5 States 4/			106,010	118,090	120,180	126,400	77	71	79
Total Early & Midseason 5/			49,747	57,000	60,080	65,925	---	---	---
Total Valencias			56,264	61,090	60,100	60,475	---	---	---
<u>TANGERINES:</u>									
Florida			4,340	4,500	4,900	5,200	62	57	68
All oranges and tangerines:									
5 States 4/			110,350	122,590	125,080	131,600	---	---	---
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>									
Florida, all			29,820	36,000	32,500	42,000	63	66	59
Seedless			13,490	17,700	17,100	22,000	66	68	64
Other			16,330	18,300	15,400	20,000	61	65	54
Texas, all			15,342	200	400	1,200	51	55	79
Arizona, all			3,220	2,140	3,000	2,800	76	75	77
California, all			2,864	2,160	2,460	2,220	82	78	83
Desert Valleys			1,103	630	830	910	81	77	84
Other			1,761	1,530	1,630	1,310	83	79	82
4 States 4/			51,246	40,500	38,360	48,220	60	63	69
<u>LEMONS:</u>									
California 4/			12,722	12,800	12,590	14,400	79	72	80
<u>LIMES:</u>									
Florida 4/			216	260	320	370	75	80	79

June 1 forecast of 1954

crop Florida limes --- --- --- 420 --- --- ---

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Short-time average. 4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop	Average	1952	1953	Indicated
and State	1943-52			1954

T o n s

WALNUTS:

California	65,360	75,600	53,000	68,000
------------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Fresh Basis

APRICOTS:

California	196,500	158,000	230,000	156,000
Washington	18,320	13,800	12,200	8,900
Utah	5,720	5,000	800	5,200
3 States	220,540	176,800	243,000	170,100

PLUMS:

California	79,700	53,000	2/86,000	74,000
------------	--------	--------	----------	--------

Dry Basis 3/

PRUNES:

California	178,900	135,000	146,000	175,000
------------	---------	---------	---------	---------

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, Utah, 400.

2/Includes 7,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Average	1953	1954
and State	1943-52		

Percent

PLUMS:

Michigan	62	73	59
----------	----	----	----

PRUNES:

Idaho	65	82	49
Washington, all	61	87	53
Eastern Washington	68	91	50
Western Washington	48	71	60
Oregon, all	52	71	42
Eastern Oregon	60	83	11
Western Oregon	50	68	50

GRAPES:

California, all	85	75	75
Wine varieties	83	70	80
Table varieties	85	76	79
Raisin varieties	85	76	72

OTHER CROPS:

California			
Figs	83	74	62
Olives	76	64	72
Almonds	65	59	68
Avocados	1/54	52	52
Washington:			
Filberts	59	71	57
Oregon:			
Filberts	76	71	67
Florida:			
Avocados	66	62	64

1/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 1, 1954

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties			
	Average	1952	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1952	1953	1954
Tons				
N.Y.	2,990	3,500	3,200	3,800
Pa.	1,160	1,400	500	800
Ohio	382	510	370	380
Mich.	5,210	2,400	2,100	7,200
Great Lakes States				
Mont.	9,742	14,810	13,170	12,180
Idaho	757	1,980	2,020	2,730
Idaho	2,914	2,400	1,380	3,020
Colo.	535	1,020	130	1,050
Utah	3,564	5,200	1,150	3,700
Wash.	24,120	16,200	21,650	19,500
Oreg.	20,630	17,100	25,500	14,500
Calif.	30,180	32,500	27,000	21,000
7 Western States	82,700	85,000	78,830	65,500
11 States	92,442	99,810	92,000	77,680

Sour Varieties 3/

Montana	309	340	180	310
Idaho	557	730	450	670
Colorado	3,065	1,050	750	910
Utah	2,440	2,700	1,150	2,700
Washington	3,400	1,000	2,350	1,900
Oreg.	2,440	2,600	3,100	2,400
6 Western States	12,211	8,420	7,980	8,890

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Michigan Sweet, 300; Idaho Sweet, 750; Utah Sour, 400. 2/Includes 100 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/

Product	Average:			Product	Average:		
	1942-51:	1952	1953		1942-51:	1952	1953
Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons			
Sugar, raw value:				Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugar beet	1,490	1,505	1,816	Sugar beet pulp:	172	253	2/
Sugarcane	465	605	631	Molasses	98	67	2/
Total	1,955	2,110	2,447	Dried	1,406	1,593	2/
Sugar, refined basis:				Molasses:			
Sugar beet	1,393	1,407	1,697	Thousand gallons			
Sugarcane	435	566	590	Sugar beet	39,056	38,583	2/
Total	1,828	1,973	2,287	Sugarcane:			
				Edible	7,421	4,077	2,958
				Blackstrap	336,607	52,573	48,121

1/Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS. 2/Not available. 3/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT Agricultural Marketing Service Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD June 10, 1954
June 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	SUGAR BEETS						Yield per harvested acre		
	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Average		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Acres			Acres			Short tons		
Ohio	25,700	13,700	15,800	21,300	11,800	13,800	9.8	11.1	12.9
Mich.	89,400	55,400	55,700	73,800	49,300	48,300	8.8	10.7	11.8
Wis.	14,400	8,400	9,800	12,200	7,600	8,900	9.8	8.7	9.4
Minn.	42,100	62,100	68,700	38,400	56,800	63,800	10.0	9.3	10.5
N.Dak.	20,200	31,100	36,400	18,700	25,600	34,800	10.6	9.4	9.5
S.Dak.	6,100	3,600	5,100	5,300	3,400	4,700	10.0	13.8	8.3
Nebr.	61,400	59,900	55,200	55,800	57,900	51,700	12.3	15.6	15.3
Kans.	7,200	5,200	5,600	6,100	4,700	4,900	9.8	10.6	6.1
Mont.	70,800	39,000	45,300	64,900	37,300	43,600	11.6	13.8	13.4
Idaho	77,400	63,400	82,500	68,700	56,500	75,200	16.2	18.6	19.4
Wyo.	35,600	34,900	35,600	32,500	34,000	33,900	11.9	13.8	14.9
Colo.	151,600	117,800	121,300	139,300	112,900	115,500	13.6	17.2	16.9
Utah	37,900	23,400	28,400	35,300	20,400	26,800	14.3	12.7	16.2
Wash.	16,100	22,600	32,400	14,800	21,100	31,200	20.5	21.6	23.2
Oreg.	18,800	14,400	17,600	16,700	13,200	16,800	18.5	22.9	23.0
Calif. 1/	144,800	160,100	174,900	133,500	149,100	167,400	17.2	17.7	19.6
Other States 2/	9,200	4,200	4,300	7,600	3,800	3,800	11.2	11.6	14.5
U.S.	828,800	719,200	794,600	745,000	665,400	745,100	13.4	15.3	16.2

Other States 2/									
Indiana	1,910	220	200	1,630	150	150	10.1	10.0	12.0
Illinois	2,370	1,470	1,460	2,120	1,360	1,390	13.4	13.2	16.5
Iowa	2,240	880	750	1,760	870	650	8.9	12.1	12.2
Texas	1,860	900	1,490	1,500	780	1,220	3/11.0	13.2	16.3
New Mexico	500	620	440	390	570	370	3/6.4	5.6	7.3
Arizona 1/	---	60	---	---	60	---	---	10.0	---

State	Production			Season av. price per		Value of	
	Average	1952	1953	ton rec'd by farmers 4/		production	
	1942-51	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Thousand short tons			Dollars		Thousand dollars	
Ohio	218	131	178	12.70		1,664	
Mich.	663	527	570	13.30		7,009	
Wis.	118	66	84	10.80		713	
Minn.	384	529	670	12.80		6,771	
N.Dak.	195	241	330	12.60		3,037	
S.Dak.	52	47	39	11.60		545	
Nebr.	680	904	789	10.60		9,582	
Kans..	60	50	30	11.10		555	
Mont.	749	515	586	12.00		6,180	
Idaho	1,122	1,052	1,459	12.00		12,624	
Wyo.	386	468	504	11.20		5,242	
Colo.	1,887	1,941	1,956	11.90		23,098	
Utah	503	260	435	12.20		3,172	
Wash.	308	456	723	12.20		5,563	
Oreg.	312	302	387	11.60		3,503	
Calif. 1/	2,304	2,636	3,289	12.20		32,159	
Other States 2/	85	44	55	12.60		553	
U.S.	10,027	10,169	12,034	12.00	12.00	121,970	145,068

Other States 2/						
Ind.	15.7	1.5	1.8	12.60	---	19
Ill.	28.9	17.9	22.9	12.90	---	231
Iowa	15.3	10.5	7.3	12.90	---	135
Texas	18.4	10.3	19.9	11.90	---	123
N.Mex.	2.6	3.2	2.7	11.90	---	38
Ariz. 1/	---	.6	---	12.30	---	7

1/Relates to year of harvest. In California, 1952 and 1953 include some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/Sums of acreage and production for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/Short-time average. 4/Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$2.35 per ton in 1952 and approximately \$2.40 in 1953.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of
June 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested	Yield of cane per acre	Cane production
	Average: 1952 : 1953	Average: 1952 : 1953	Average: 1952 : 1953
	: 1942-51 :	: 1942-51 :	: 1942-51 :

	Thousand acres	Short tons	Thousand short tons
For sugar:			
Louisiana	260.4 275 280	18.8 20.6 20.6	4,868 5,667 5,759
Florida	32.1 42.8 44.5	30.1 34.9 32.7	969 1,425 1,453
Total	292.5 317.8 324.5	20.0 22.5 22.2	5,837 7,162 7,212
For seed:			
Louisiana	22.2 20 21	18.8 20.6 20.6	412 412 433
Florida	1.1 .9 .5	30.1 34.9 32.7	32 31 16
Total	23.3 20.9 21.5	19.3 21.2 20.9	445 443 449
For sugar & seed:			
Louisiana	282.6 295 301	18.8 20.6 20.6	5,280 6,079 6,192
Florida	33.2 43.7 45	30.1 34.9 32.6	1,001 1,526 1,469
U. S. Total	315.8 338.7 346	19.9 22.5 22.1	6,281 7,605 7,661

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season average price per ton received by farmers 1/	Value of production
	1952 : 1953	1952 : 1953
	Dollars	Thousand dollars

For sugar:			
Louisiana	6.64	7.10	37,629 40,889
Florida	8.15	7.95	12,184 11,551
Total	6.96	7.22	49,813 52,440
For sugar & seed:			
Louisiana	6.64	7.10	40,365 43,963
Florida	8.15	7.95	12,437 11,629
U. S. Total	6.94	7.26	52,802 55,642

1/Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$1.12 per ton in 1952 and approximately \$1.19 in 1953.

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/

Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States
Sugar Production, raw value:	Thous. short:			
Total - Av. 1942-51	tons	377	88	465
1952	"	451	154	605
1953	"	481	150	631
Per ton of cane:				
Av. 1942-51	Pounds	154	182	159
1952	"	159	206	169
1953	"	167	206	175
Molasses Production:				
Blackstrap 2/ Av. 1942-51	Thousand	30,206	6,401	36,607
1952	gallons	43,099	9,474	52,573
1953	"	40,000	8,121	48,121
Edible - Av. 1942-51	"	7,421	---	7,421
1952	"	4,077	---	4,077
1953	"	2,958	---	2,958

1/Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.

2/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Agricultural Marketing Service

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1954

June 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and	June 1 av.	June 1,	June 1,	June 1 av.	June 1,	June 1,
Division	1943-52	1953	1954	1944-53	1953	1954
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	19.1	22.0	22.9	5.2	5.2	5.8
N.H.	19.8	25.0	25.2	4.6	5.1	4.5
Vt.	22.3	24.5	24.8	4.7	4.3	4.3
Mass.	22.3	24.9	24.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Conn.	21.8	22.9	25.9	5.2	5.5	6.2
N. Y.	26.8	28.6	28.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
N. J.	25.3	25.4	25.8	6.3	5.7	6.2
Pa.	23.7	25.6	25.2	6.2	6.5	6.2
N. Atl.	24.27	26.17	26.17	5.4	5.6	5.6
Ohio	21.7	24.3	24.2	4.6	5.1	4.9
Ind.	20.1	22.3	22.5	4.4	4.7	5.0
Ill.	21.0	22.4	23.6	4.6	4.6	5.0
Mich.	24.4	26.2	26.7	4.8	5.4	4.8
Wis.	25.7	26.8	27.1	4.4	4.9	5.1
E.N.Cent.	23.55	25.32	25.74	4.6	4.9	5.0
Minn.	23.6	26.5	25.8	3.9	4.7	4.6
Iowa	21.5	22.5	23.5	4.5	4.7	5.5
Mo.	15.9	17.4	16.6	3.4	4.0	3.7
N.Dak.	19.6	21.6	21.4	3.6	4.6	4.2
S.Dak.	17.9	18.2	19.6	2.5	2.9	3.0
Nebr.	19.8	21.7	22.7	3.6	4.2	3.6
Kans.	18.2	19.8	21.0	3.8	4.2	4.6
W.N.Cent.	19.86	21.66	22.06	3.8	4.4	4.4
Md.	20.3	20.3	21.0	5.5	5.8	6.0
Va.	16.1	18.0	17.4	3.5	3.7	4.0
W.Va.	15.4	15.3	15.9	2.5	2.9	3.0
N.C.	14.9	15.2	15.9	3.9	4.1	4.6
S.C.	12.4	13.4	13.9	3.4	3.8	3.7
Ga.	10.8	11.1	11.4	3.3	3.6	4.2
S. Atl.	15.21	16.00	15.60	3.6	3.9	4.2
Ky.	15.2	15.5	15.7	2.8	3.1	3.4
Tenn.	13.8	14.0	13.7	3.0	3.2	3.3
Ala.	10.5	11.0	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Miss.	9.3	9.1	9.7	2.1	2.3	2.9
Ark.	10.8	11.2	12.0	2.2	2.6	3.2
Okl.	13.2	14.0	13.8	2.8	3.2	2.9
Texas	10.3	9.9	9.6	3.3	4.1	3.7
S. Cent.	11.99	12.47	12.54	2.8	3.1	3.2
Mont.	20.3	19.8	21.6	3.0	3.5	3.3
Idaho	23.9	24.1	24.8	3.5	3.8	3.9
Wyo.	20.0	19.7	21.6	2.9	3.1	4.0
Colo.	19.9	20.4	21.2	4.6	5.0	4.9
Utah	22.5	22.3	24.3	3.6	3.9	3.3
Wash.	25.1	25.5	25.7	4.2	4.1	3.8
Oreg.	22.8	23.4	23.5	4.3	4.6	4.1
Calif.	23.6	25.9	24.8	4.4	5.3	5.0
West.	22.61	23.46	23.93	4.1	4.7	4.4
U.S.	19.70	21.05	21.33	4.02	4.41	4.47

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy states not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

MAY EGG PRODUCTION								
State and Division	Number of layers on hand during May		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced during May		Total eggs produced Jan.-May incl.	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,073	3,083	1,801	1,854	55	57	284	302
N.H.	2,054	2,146	1,705	1,829	35	39	182	195
Vt.	714	806	1,906	2,046	14	16	71	80
Mass.	3,934	4,139	1,317	1,829	72	76	395	406
R.I.	464	464	1,752	1,814	8	8	44	44
Conn.	3,370	3,384	1,643	1,671	55	57	300	303
N.Y.	10,892	11,434	1,798	1,783	196	205	1,038	1,029
N.J.	13,016	14,262	1,761	1,736	229	248	1,155	1,228
Pa.	18,771	19,429	1,941	1,848	346	359	1,771	1,830
N.Atl.	56,318	59,197	1,793	1,799	1,010	1,035	5,240	5,417
Ohio	14,460	14,515	1,872	1,860	271	270	1,326	1,344
Ind.	13,393	14,542	1,903	1,923	255	280	1,296	1,373
Ill.	15,266	15,510	1,885	1,891	307	312	1,509	1,561
Mich.	8,026	8,732	1,848	1,841	148	151	762	792
Wis.	11,012	10,588	1,804	1,854	199	196	1,015	997
E.N.Cent.	63,139	64,837	1,868	1,879	1,180	1,219	5,908	6,067
Minn.	18,887	18,865	1,891	1,879	357	354	1,824	1,856
Iowa	22,420	23,713	1,984	1,996	445	473	2,231	2,344
Mo.	14,058	14,666	1,910	1,931	269	283	1,289	1,367
N.Dak.	3,066	3,042	1,953	1,959	60	60	271	276
S.Dak.	6,734	7,018	1,947	1,953	131	137	619	654
Nebr.	9,080	9,214	1,959	2,003	178	185	863	908
Kans.	9,513	9,382	1,950	1,941	186	182	887	894
W.N.Cent.	83,756	85,900	1,941	1,949	1,626	1,674	7,984	8,299
Del.	756	798	1,820	1,814	14	14	67	70
Md.	2,970	3,051	1,820	1,866	54	57	253	266
Va.	6,104	6,156	1,748	1,789	107	110	533	537
W.Va.	2,559	2,660	1,925	1,934	49	51	227	229
N.C.	7,634	7,512	1,680	1,764	128	133	637	663
S.C.	3,450	3,268	1,562	1,686	54	55	243	251
Ga.	5,361	5,235	1,631	1,671	87	87	413	413
Fla.	2,447	2,512	1,683	1,829	41	46	208	227
S.Atl.	31,231	31,192	1,707	1,773	524	553	2,581	2,656
Ky.	6,936	7,208	1,829	1,829	127	132	620	637
Tenn.	6,368	5,970	1,631	1,686	104	101	500	481
Ala.	4,852	4,668	1,634	1,693	79	79	353	353
Miss.	4,647	4,704	1,587	1,655	74	78	341	352
Ark.	4,742	4,260	1,727	1,773	82	88	354	369
La.	2,830	2,738	1,531	1,612	43	44	185	197
Okla.	5,746	5,539	1,848	1,869	106	104	513	505
Texas	15,698	16,518	1,782	1,792	280	296	1,318	1,381
S.Cent.	51,819	52,305	1,727	1,763	895	922	4,184	4,275
Mont.	1,286	1,254	1,885	1,866	24	23	120	112
Idaho	1,346	1,400	1,838	1,959	25	27	129	137
Wyo.	504	532	1,990	1,941	10	10	48	50
Colo.	1,898	2,010	1,891	1,925	36	39	171	180
N.Mex.	646	714	1,792	1,804	12	13	57	61
Ariz.	456	468	1,764	1,848	8	9	40	41
Utah	2,161	2,153	1,635	1,676	40	40	197	196
New.	144	129	1,938	1,934	3	2	13	10
Wash.	3,461	3,496	1,906	1,913	66	67	345	338
Oreg.	2,608	2,656	1,888	1,897	49	50	259	253
Calif.	17,480	19,259	1,879	1,860	328	358	1,630	1,777
West.	31,990	34,071	1,879	1,873	601	638	3,009	3,157
U.S.	318,325	327,552	1,836	1,853	5,846	6,071	28,906	29,871

DR. KARL S. QUTSENBERRY
BUR OF PLANT INDUSTRY
SOILS & AGRI. ENGINEERING USDA
11-12-53 PLANT IND STA
ML-B. BELTSVILLE, MD